361 2) Ruman, 3) Kulangyr, 4) Sheikh Burkhan, 5) Pumchi-kur, 6) Gava or Kuruk, which are named after the aryks of greater or lesser importance which irrigate their plowed lands and gardens. These mahalas are formed from the outskirts of town which are laid out in gardens. Here part of the inhabitants live permanently and part move out from the town only for the summer.

Khodzhent is divided into two districts: Rozak on the west, and Kalinau on the east. The border line between them is taken as the aryk Mazar, which enters the town between the Chervak and Chuyanchi gates and flowes into the Syr-Darya near the Kalendar Khan mahala. The town is thus divided into two parts by this aryk. In one part, the Razak district, there are 2,800 dwellings together with the suburb mahalas Iova and Kuruk. In the other district of Kalinau, there are 3,000 dwellings including the remaining suburban mahalas. Calculating an average of 5 persons per house, one may infer that there are about 14,000 persons in the Razak district, and about 15,000 in the Kalinau district. Thus in the entire town of Khodzhent there are about 29,000 inhabitants. They are almost all Tadzhiks, except for about 100 Uzbeks, 50 Kashgarians, 30 Jews and 7 Hindus.

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361 In Khodzhent there are many gardens in addition to those which surround it from the 247 outside. It is calculated that 733 tanaps (a tanap is 0.45 acres) in Khodzhent are in gardens. There is a particularly large number of gardens in the western part or district of town, Razak, which is larger in area than the Kalinau district although it has a smaller

361 population. In the Kalinau district the po-
247 pulation is more densely settled as a result of the fact that the largest of the two town bazaars is located there, and therefore practically all the trading estate lives /445/ in that district. In the Razak district the inhabitants work more in gardening.

361 Of the town buildings in Khodzhent,
346 three medresses of fire brick are particularly remarkable. One was begun by Ak Buta Beg, who was mentioned above, and finished by his wife Izyat Alyam, about 150 years ago. In this medresse one teacher (mudaris) instructs about 50 students, who live in 28 separate rooms. The remaining medresses were built 40 to 50 years ago. One was built by the Khodzhent Beg Shakhi Divan Begi, and has 23 apartments. In it there are about 40 students and 2 teachers The other medresse was built by Mukhamed Sadyk Alim, also with 23 lodgings, in which 30 students live and one teacher. These medresses are named for the persons who built them.

Of the medresses which are built not of firebrick but of clay the following are worthy of note. One is the medresse Namazga, which was built about 60 years ago by Beg Khaly Kum Mirza. In it are 23 lodgings, 2 teachers and about 50 students. Another is the medresse Hazret Sheik Maslah-Eddin, which was built about 20 years ago by Mirza Hakim Potavali, with 10 lodgings, in which there are 14 students A third is the medresse Mahomed-Hussar, built by the Beg Hash Barkan Bay, about 180 years ago. It contains 13 cells, in which one teacher instructs 30 students.